

CERES OCEAN VALIDATION EXPERIMENT

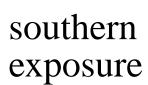
COVE

SITE CHARACTERIZATION USING FIRST YEAR RESULTS

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CERES STM XXII, HUNTSVILLE, AL, SEPT 20-22, 2000



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- COVE team
- purpose of COVE
- location, plume influence, large scale dynamics of the area
- measurements/networks involved, history of measurements
- temp, winds, waves (longterm averages)
- cloud + aerosol forcing / clear skies
- aerosol trends using AERONET
- airmass trajectory summary
- particle size distributions marine / continental
- wave dependence of albedos
- wave dependence of surface radiances
- site characterization summary



COVE TEAM

Tom Charlock, Yongxiang Hu, Greg Schuster LaRC, Radiation and Aerosols Branch

Seiji Kato, Wenying Su Hampton University, Center for Atmospheric Sciences

Martial Haeffelin, Bernardo Domingues
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering

Fred Denn, Bryan Fabbri, Kevin Larman, Jay Madigan Joanne Saunders, Fred Rose, Dave Rutan, Ken Rutledge Analytical Services & Materials, Inc., Atmospheric Sciences Group





Purpose of COVE

COVE fills a void in atmospheric radiation research by providing:

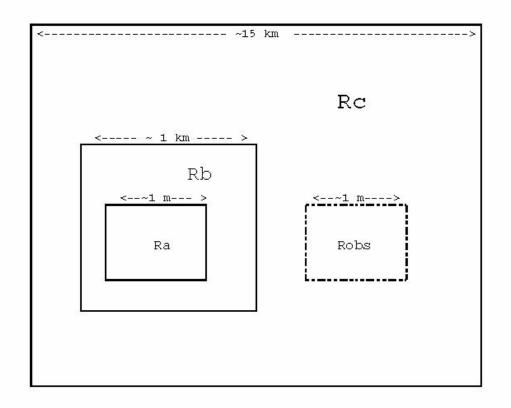
- site for short / long term atmosphere and ocean radiation measurements
- testbed to address atmospheric/ocean interface radiation transfer problems
- perhaps.... a simpler laboratory to test CERES modeling concepts

Why this location?

- homogeneity of the scene type
- long term radiometry stations in the marine environment are few
- stable platform a distance from the ocean's surface make it better than bouys
- moderate power and communications options are feasible







Representation of reflectance R for different FOVs

Robs (~1 m) of observed FOV at surface

Ra (~1 m) of ideal FOV at surface

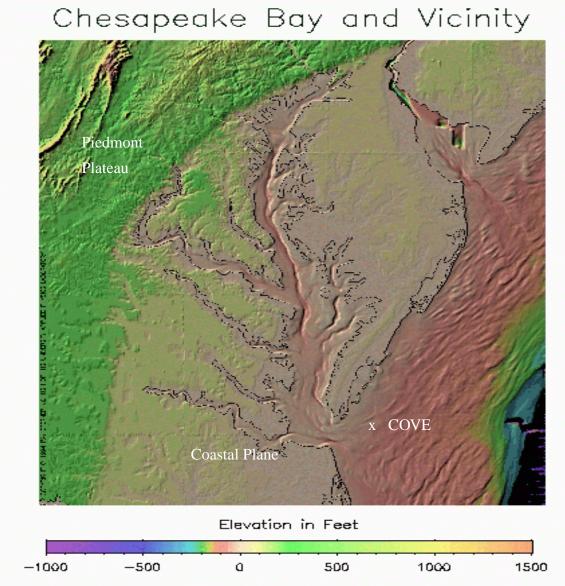
Rb (~1 km) of MODIS FOV projected to surface

Rc (~15 km) of CERES FOV projected to surface

The FOVs in the above figure are not to scale.



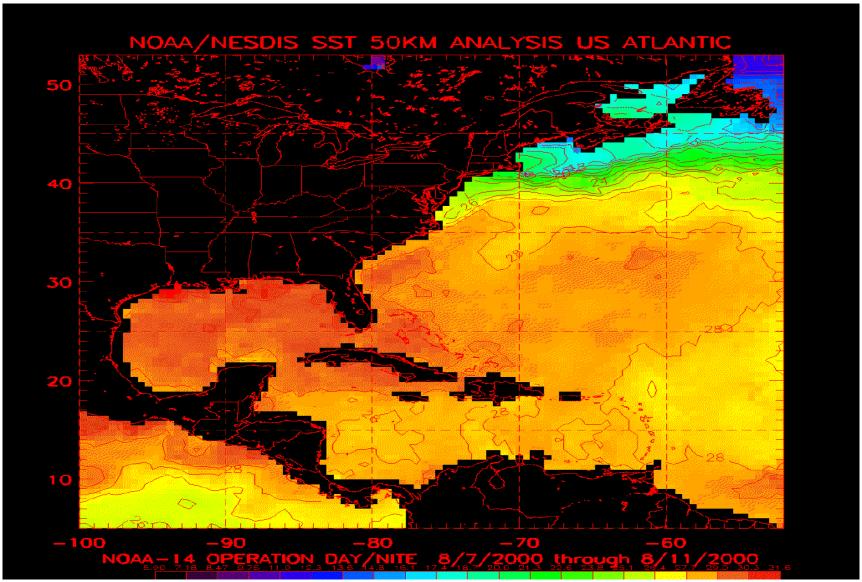




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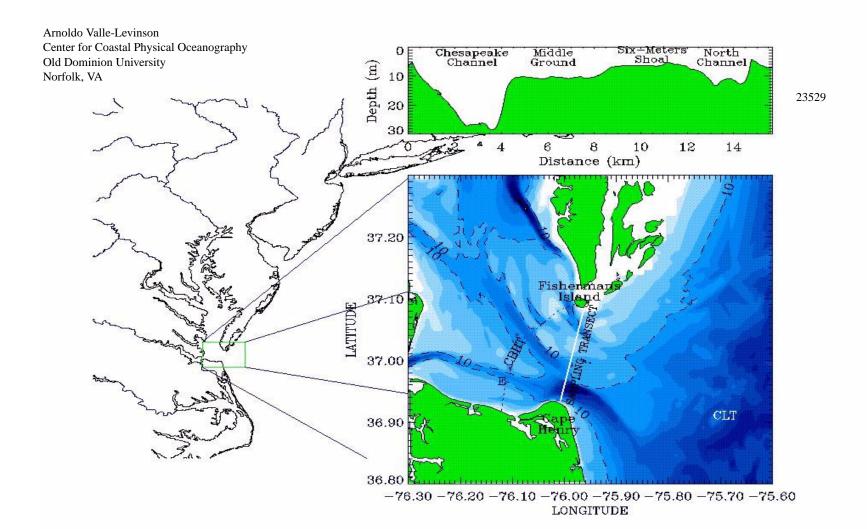






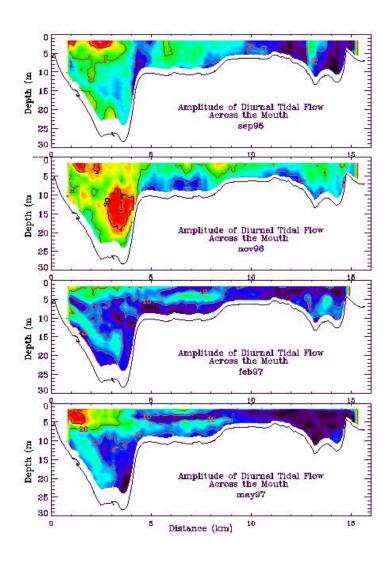




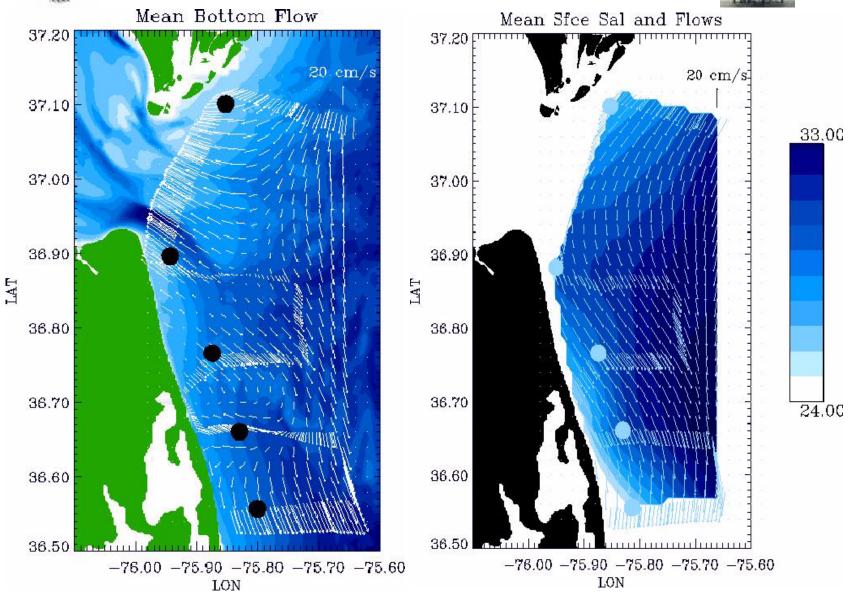






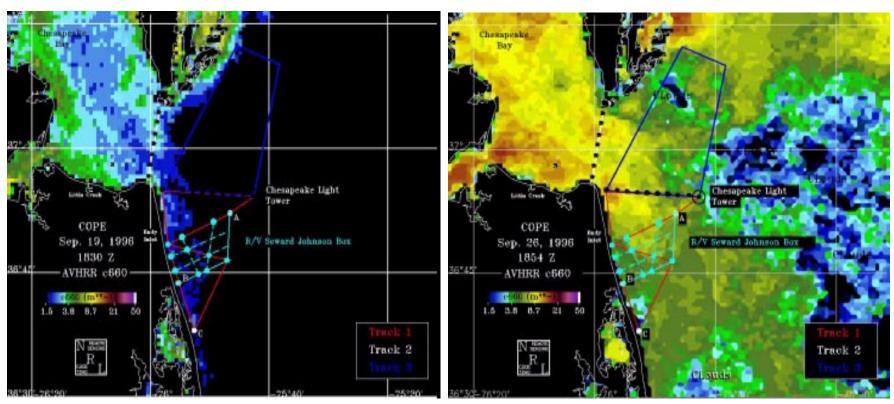












Flood MSL + 0.364 m

Ebb MSL - 0.333 m

[&]quot;Further testing of this C660 algorithm during the Chesapeake Bay 0 Plume Experiment- I [COPE - I] has verified an excellent agreement with both a spectral beam transmissometer and total particle cross-section using a laser particle counter using the algorithm developed from optical properties in the Gulf of Mexico." - AVHRR Coastal Optics Group / Naval Research Labs - Stennis (http://orbit35i.nesdis.noaa.gov/orad/sub/c660link.html)





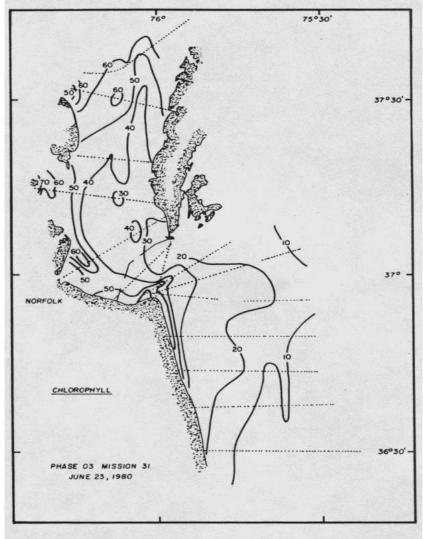


Figure 8.- Contoured plots of relative chlorophyll <u>a</u> fluorescence from the mission flown on June 23.

F.E. Hoge NASA Wallops Flight Center Wallops Island, Virginia

R.N. Swift EG&G Washing Analytical Services Center, Inc. Pocomoke City, Maryland

"Application of the NASA airborne oceanographic LIDAR to the mapping of chlorophyll and other organic pigments"

NASA CP 2188, Chesapeake Bay Plume Study, SUPERFLUX 1980, pp 349- 374.

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Continuous Surface Measurements from COVE

CERES/BSRN	EOS/AERONET	NOAA/NDBC	GACP
downwelling global SW flux [KZ CM31]	spectral extinction / sky radiances [CIMEL]	standard met station	ocean surface radiances [Schulz SP1A]
downwelling diffuse SW flux [KZ CM31]		wave energy sensor [Schwartz Electro-Optics]	
downwelling direct SW flux [KZ CH1]			
downwelling LW flux [Eppley PIR]			
upwelling SW flux [Eppley PSP]			
upwelling LW flux [Eppley PIR]			
barometric pressure [Vaisala PTA427]			
wind speed [R.M. Young 05103]			
wind direction [R.M. Young 05103]			
spectral extinction [MFRSR]			





Duration Of Measurements

long term continuous history, hourly averages

standard met data: 16 years winds data: 9 years wave spectral density: 4 years

1 year history, continuous, 1Hz, 1 minute statistics

downwelling global SW flux downwelling diffuse SW flux downwelling direct SW flux downwelling LW flux upwelling SW flux upwelling LW flux barometric pressure wind speed wind direction

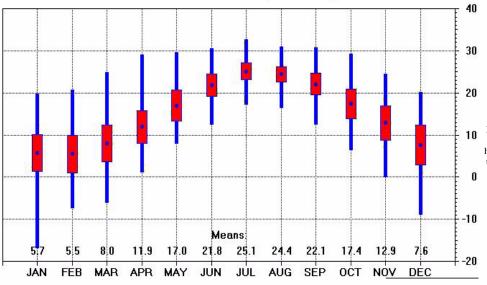
11 months history, daylight only, 15 minute data spectral extinction, sky radiances

5 months history, daylight only, 30 minute data ocean surface radiances



COVE - SITE CHARACTERIZATION / FIRST YEAR RESULTS CHLV2 AIR TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) 8/84-12/93

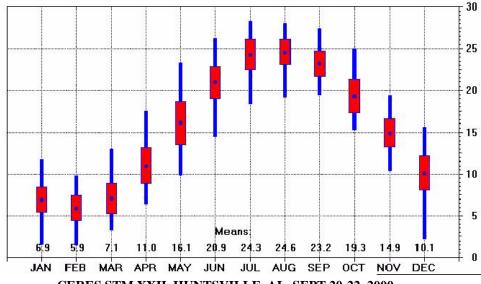




NOAA / NDBC

http://seaboard.ndbc.noaa.gov/station_history?\$station=chlv?

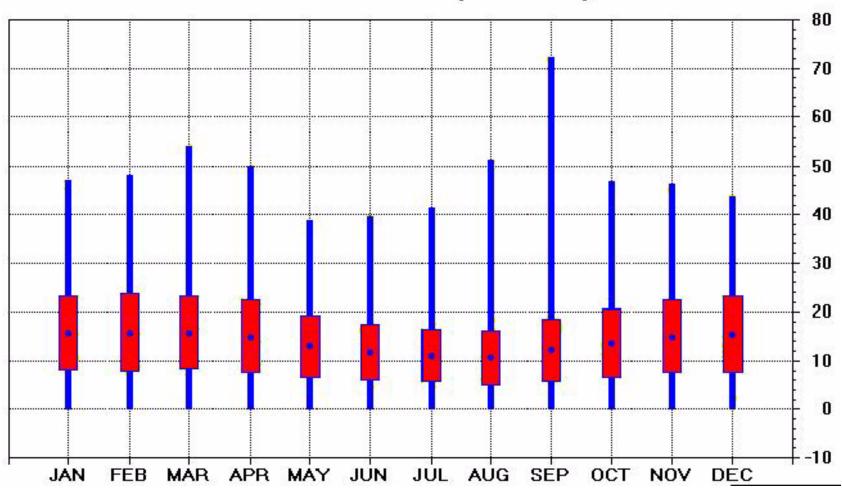
CHLV2 SEA TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) 8/84-3/93





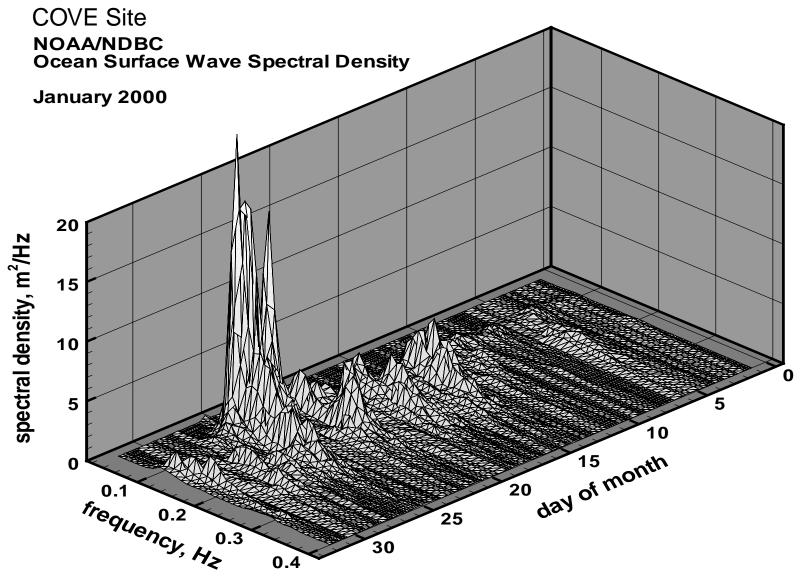


CHLV2 AVG. WIND SPEED (KNOTS) 8/84-12/93





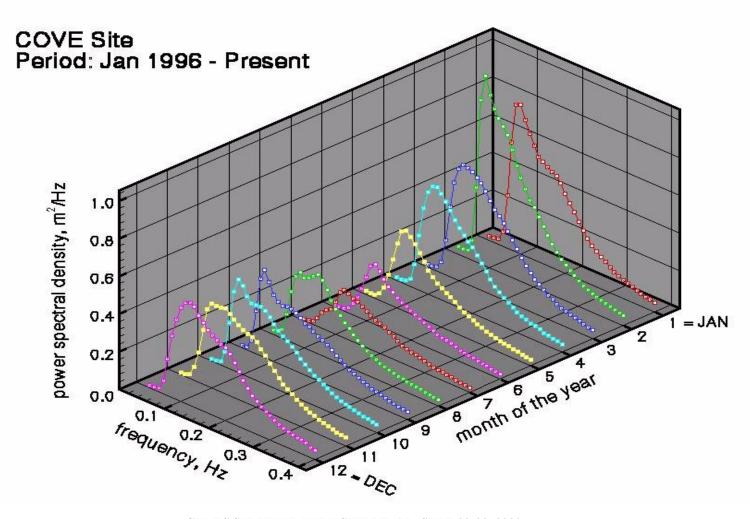








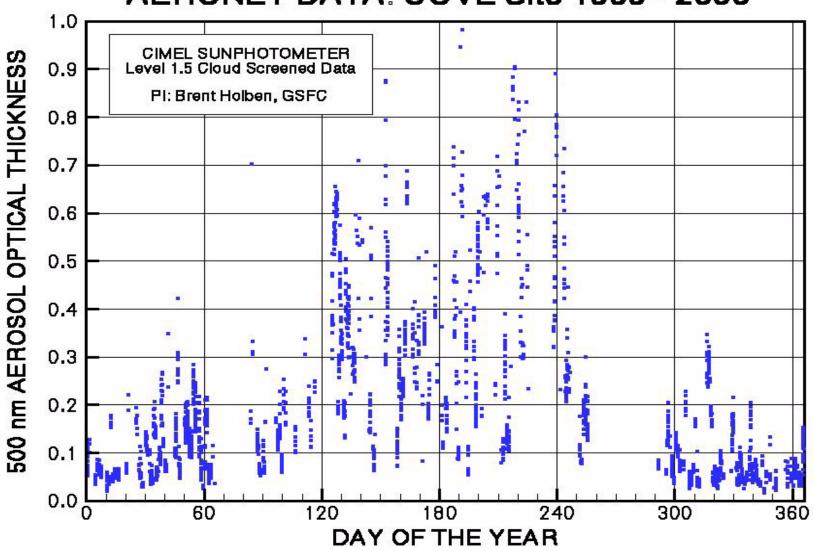
NOAA/NDBC Monthly Averaged Ocean Wave Power Spectral Densities







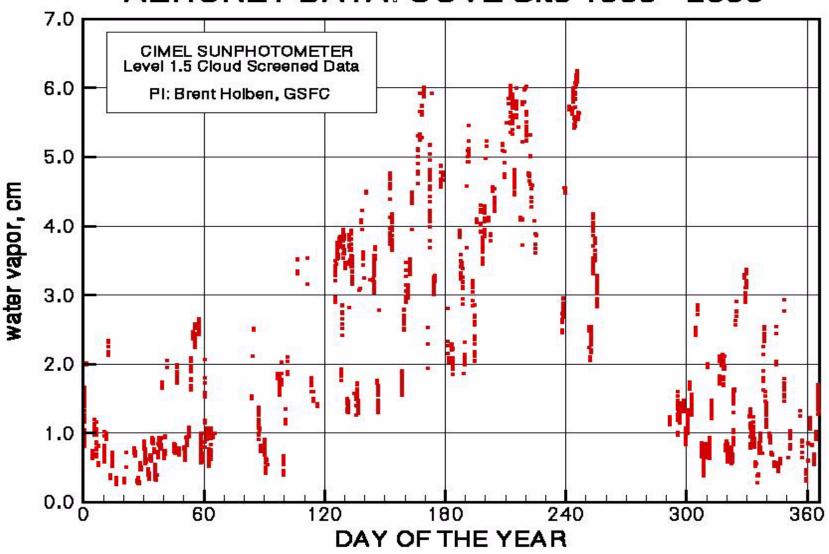
AERONET DATA: COVE Site 1999 - 2000







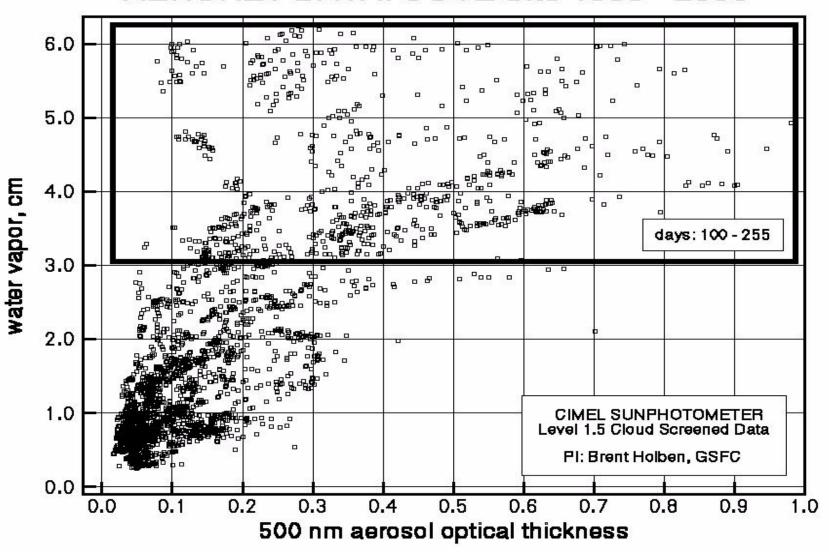
AERONET DATA: COVE Site 1999 - 2000







AERONET DATA: COVE Site 1999 - 2000

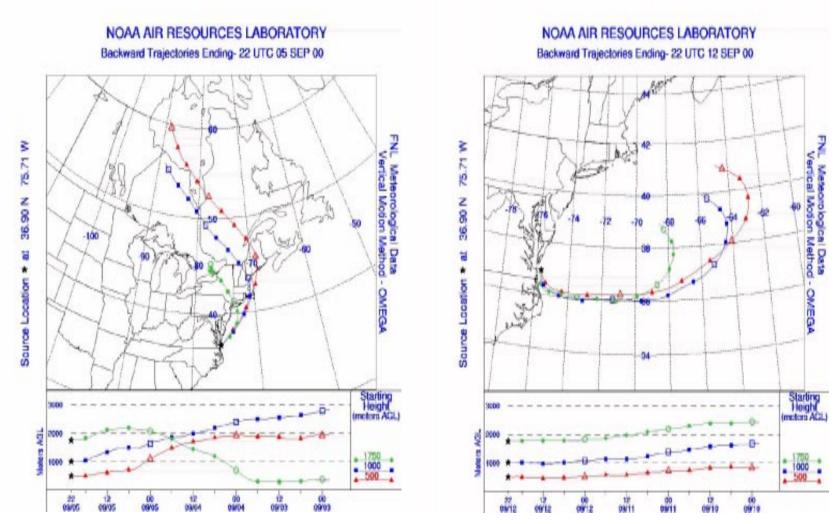








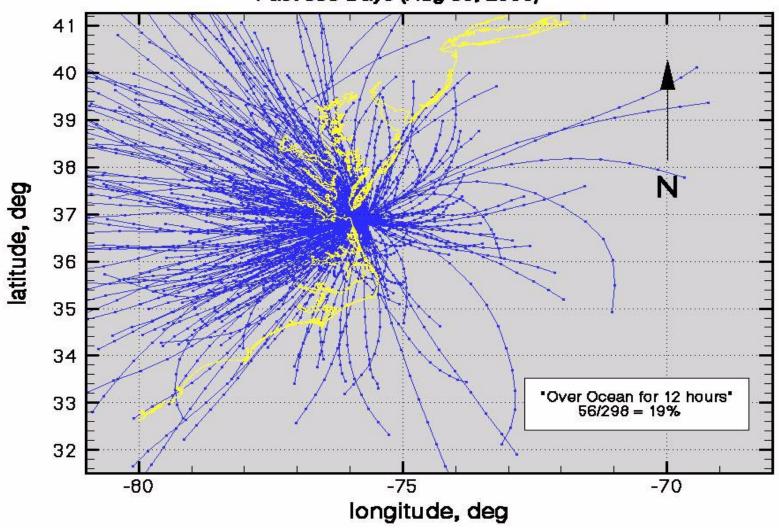








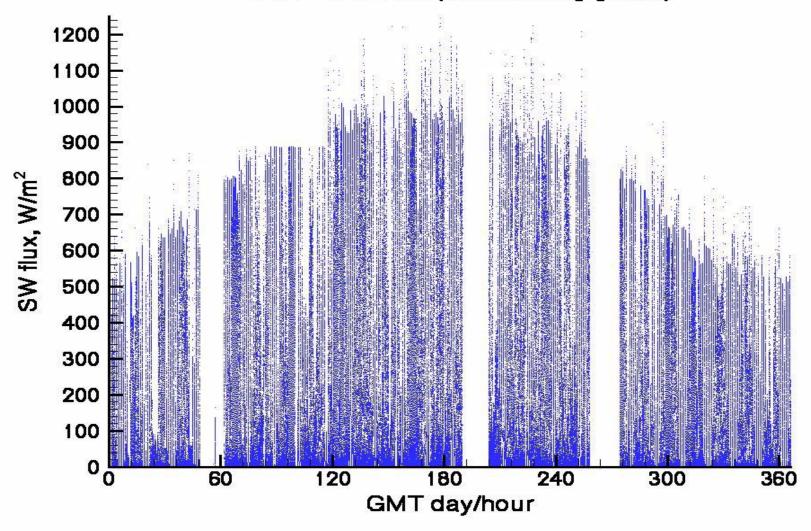
HYSPLIT-4 12-hr Alr Parcel Back Trajectories for COVE, 1km Altitude Past 365 Days (Aug 30, 2000)







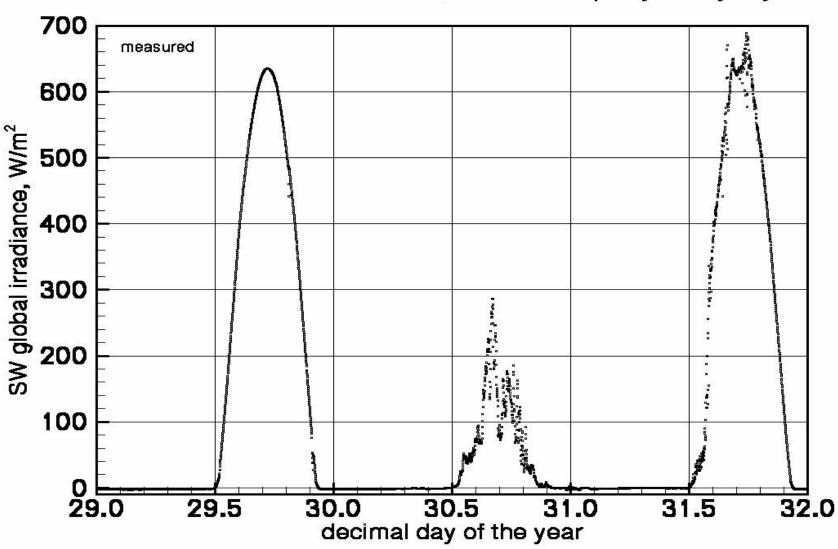
COVE SW Flux (downwelling global)







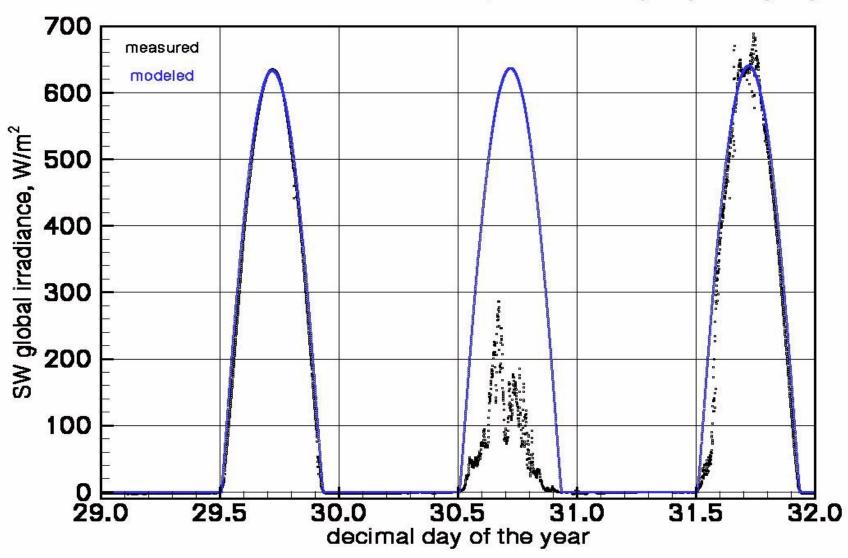
Measured SW flux for clear, overcast and partly cloudy days







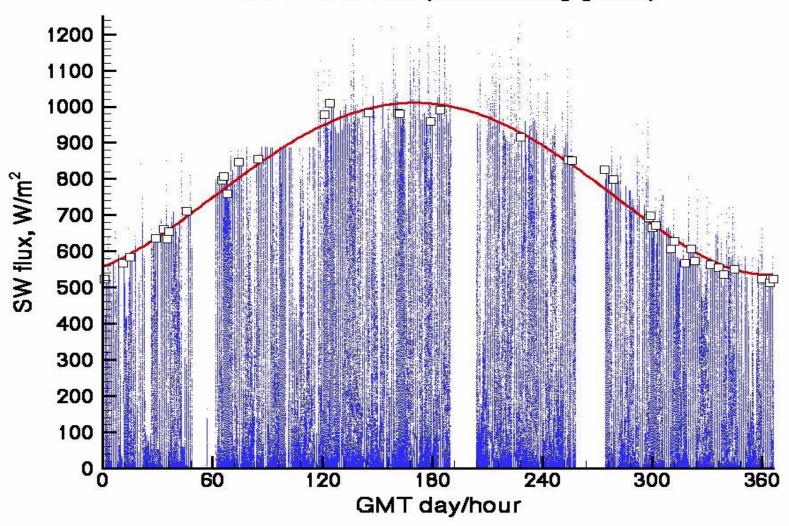
Measured and modeled SW flux for clear, overcast and partly cloudy days







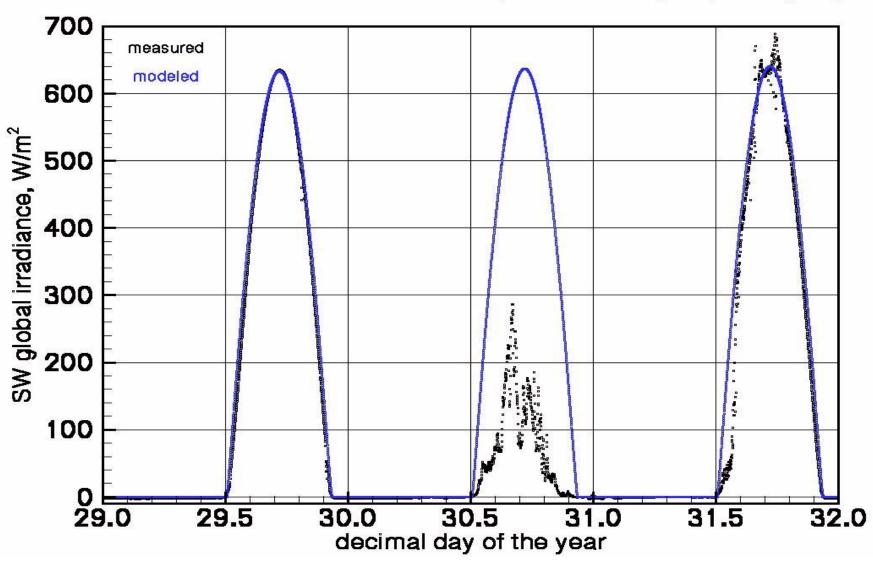
COVE SW Flux (downwelling global)







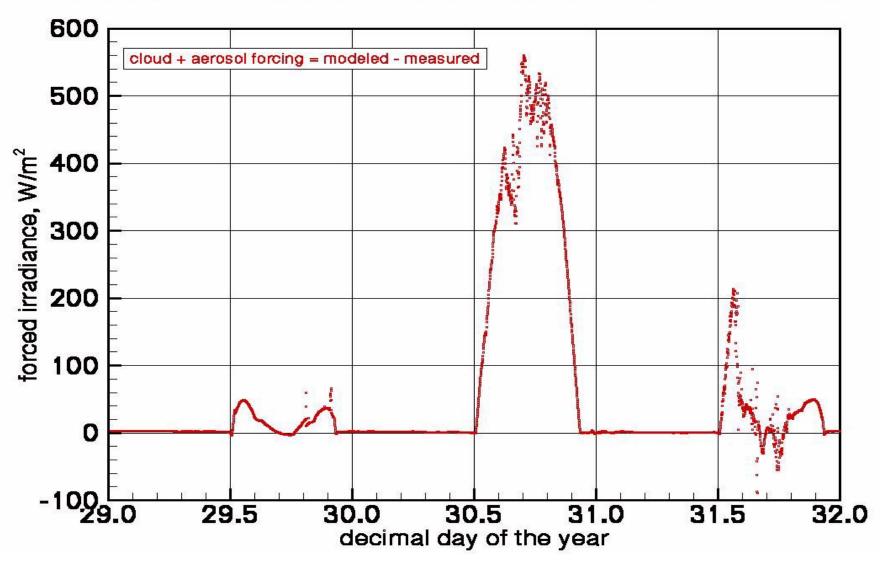
Measured and modeled SW flux for clear, overcast and partly cloudy days





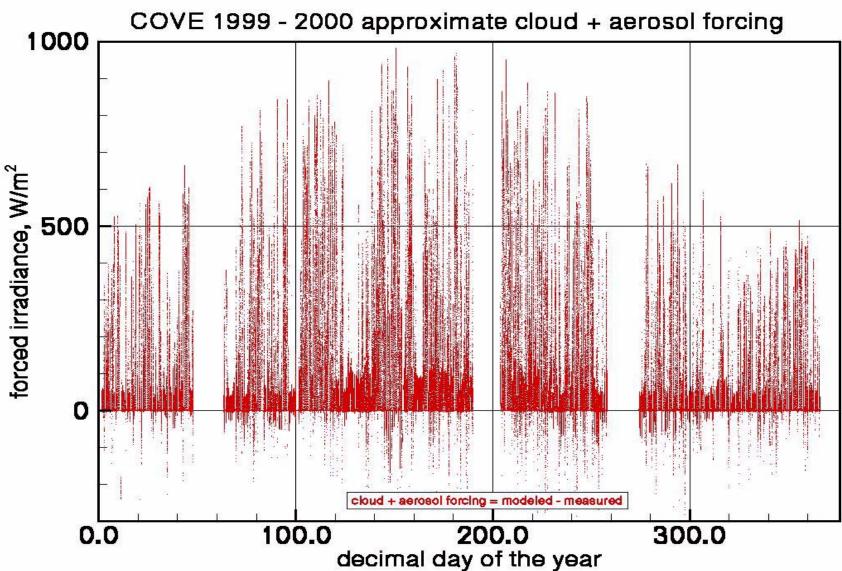


Approximate cloud + aerosol forcing for clear, overcast and partly cloudy days





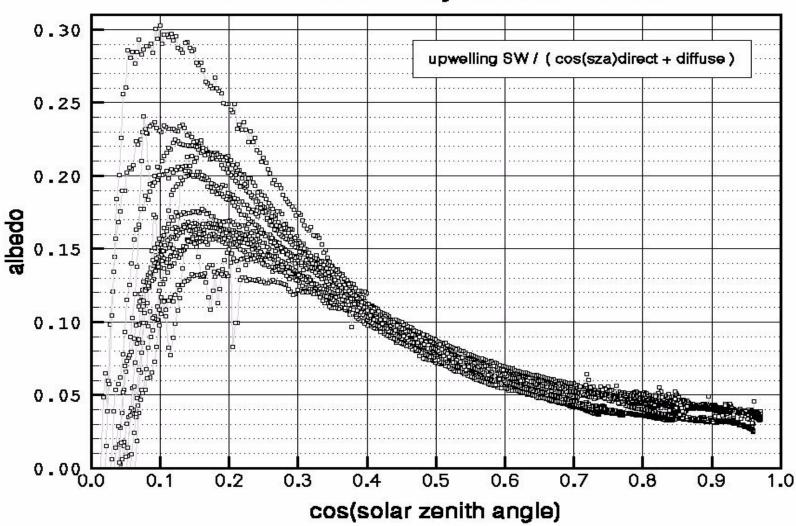






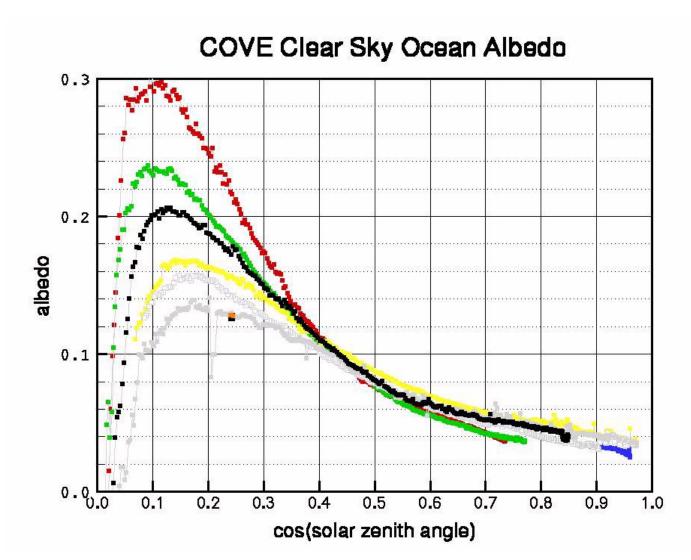


COVE Clear Sky Ocean Albedo













COVE Clear Sky Ocean Albedo

